

PEACE TERMS
FOR GERMANYEnemy is Shorn of All Military
Power by the Stern
Document.

FIRST PAYMENT 5 BILLION

Must Agree to Restoration of Alsace-
Lorraine; Agree to Trial of Ex-
Kaiser; Approves League; Cut
Army to 100,000; and
Reduce the Navy.

Paris, May 8.—Following is the official brief summary of the peace treaty as presented to the German plenipotentiaries at a memorable assembly at Versailles on Wednesday afternoon, attended by the delegates of the twenty-seven nations which are parties to the peace pact:

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first section of the treaty.

The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political classes given in the third; European political classes in the fourth.

Next are the military, naval and air terms as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves and a seventh on responsibilities.

Reparations, financial terms and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes the aeronautic sections, ports, waterways and railways sections, the labor covenant, the sections on guarantees, and the final clauses.

Alsace-Lorraine Restored.

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Sarre Basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia, cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Syria, Liberia and Siam.

She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Her army is reduced to 100,000 men, including officers.

Conscription within her territories is abolished.

All forts 30 kilometers east of the Rhine are to be razed.

All importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material is stopped.

German Navy is Reduced.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue full reparations is made, but will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations.

Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and twelve torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000.

All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed.

Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations and surrender her fourteen submarine cables.

She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines.

Responsible for All Damages.

Germany may manufacture aviation material for only six months.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparations commission.

Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets and by new construction, and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of devastated regions.

Germany agrees to return to the 1914 most-favored-nation tariffs without discrimination of any sort; to allow allied and associated nations freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions, as pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses.

She also agrees to the trial of the ex-kaiser by an international high court for a systematic offense against international morality and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to

HIGH SPOTS IN PEACE
TREATY GIVEN GERMANY

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

Temporary internationalization of Saar coal basin.

Permanent internationalization of Danzig.

Territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark.

Cedes Silesia to Poland.

Removes all territorial and political rights outside Europe.

Renounces "especially" her rights in Morocco, Egypt and Siam.

Freedom of transit through her territories.

Highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts.

Provisions as to unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers and other economic and financial subjects.

Agrees to trial of the ex-kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and customs of war.

Holland to be asked to extradite the former kaiser.

Accepts league of nations in principle, but without membership.

Germany recognizes total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

German army reduced to 100,000 men, including officers.

Conscription within German territories abolished.

All German forts for 50 kilometers east of the Rhine razed.

All importation, exportation and nearly all production of war materials stopped.

Germany accepts any agreement reached with its former allies.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany to continue until reparations is made.

Any German violation of conditions pertaining to the Rhine zone constitutes an act of war.

German navy reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats, with no submarines.

German navy personnel to consist of not over 15,000.

extradite the former and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

The league of nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative, and by Germany in principle, but without membership.

Similarly an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention.

A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some to execute the peace treaty. Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar basin till a plebiscite is held 15 years hence.

The high commissioner of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the league, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmedy, Schleswig and East Prussia are provided for.

Among those commissions to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions. The international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution between the allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies and the values paid in reparations.

Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor traffic, are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

Italy Promised Fiume.

As a basis of resuming participation in the peace negotiations Premier Orlando accepted a proposal that Italy administer Fiume as a mandatory of the league of nations until 1923, after which Fiume will revert to Italian sovereignty.

During the four years of Italian administration a harbor for the Jugo-Slavs will be built at a port a few miles lower down the Adriatic coast. The harbor will have railroad communication with Agria and other cities. Italy, it is understood, also is preparing to make sacrifices of some of her other claims on the Dalmatian coast.

Italians Back at Peace Table.

Paris, May 8.—Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, and Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, arrived in Paris from Rome just in time to be present at the presentation of the peace treaty to the Germans at Versailles.

The Italian premier arrived at the Paris "White House" just as the council of four assembled and resumed his seat in the council.

FOUR HELD FOR
KILLING OFFICERSHERIFF AND DEPUTY SLAIN BY
PRISONERS EN ROUTE
TO JAIL.

ONE DEPUTY MAY RECOVER

Desperate Men Use Revolvers in Effort to Escape—Rewards of \$10,000 Offered For Arrest and Conviction.

Kansas City, Mo.

Two men have been arrested at Liberty, Mo., for investigation in connection with the slaying of Sheriff Joseph Talbot and his deputy, John McDonald, of Lafayette county, near Lexington, Mo., by auto bandits. They are said to fit the descriptions of two of the bandits. In Kansas City, Kan., detectives have arrested two other men.

It is learned that when Sheriff Talbot left Marshall, Mo., with the three bandits, his captives had no other clothes than those they wore, and the finding of two suit cases containing bloodstained garments strengthens the theory that the men had confederates.

Charles Keith, Lafayette county prosecutor, has instructed Marshal Seitz of Lexington to hold the prisoners at Kansas City, should they be captured, to forestall violence. Several hundred coal miners held a meeting at Lexington and openly declared that lynch law would prevail. Rewards for the arrest of the slayers will reach \$10,000, it is believed.

Hope is expressed that James Stapleton, another deputy, who was injured by the bandits, may be able to recount the events of the tragedy.

For Court Commissioners.

The senate disposed of two bills during an afternoon session. One of these, a house bill, with an emergency clause attached, authorizes the St. Louis court of appeals to appoint three commissioners to serve for four years. Not over two of the commissioners are to belong to the same political party. Their salaries will be the same as the judges of the court, \$6,000 a year.

The other bill, also a house measure, is one of the children's code bills. It prohibits the marriage of girls under 15.

Rate Increase Opposed.

Assistant Attorney General John T. Goss urged the Missouri supreme court to reverse the order of the Cole county circuit court, granting a flat increase of 10 per cent in rates to the fire insurance companies doing business in Missouri. Charles G. Revell and John S. Leahy of St. Louis, attorneys for the insurance companies, submitted arguments in behalf of the increase.

The increase was recommended by Commissioner Roy Williams and granted by Circuit Judge Slate.

Union Electric's New Rates.

Jefferson City.—The Union Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis has filed a new schedule of heating rates which it contends is a slight reduction from prices now in force. The commission set the matter for hearing at the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis on May 19 at 10 a. m.

The commission has set for hearing at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, on May 20, the application of the United Railways Company for increased rates in St. Louis and St. Charles counties.

Senator Cook in Fight.

Jefferson City.—Senator Sam R. Cook of this city struck Representative Frank O. Bittner of St. Louis two times on the floor of the house, following a wrangle over a bill to appropriate \$250,000 to buy additional grounds for the state capital.

The row had started earlier in the day when Bittner requested the speaker to order Cook to leave the floor. The senator invited Bittner to step outside.

Holliester Meeting.

Fulton, Mo.—J. Paul Jones, president of the Y. M. C. A. at Westminster College, announces that the organization will be well represented at the annual summer school which will be held at Holliester, Mo., in the heart of the Missouri Ozarks, during the last two weeks in June, and among the men will be St. Louis and Kansas City students now in Westminster. Eddie Miller of St. Louis, former Missouri athlete of Westminster, and new state college secretary, will be among the speakers.

Missourians Plan Railroad.

Sikeston.—About 13 men gathered at a banquet here and heard a discussion on the building of the Southeastern and Sikeston Railroad. They were from various parts of southeast Missouri, including Cape Girardeau, Charleston, East Prairie, Hickman, K. and Sikeston.

A motion was made to organize and incorporate this railroad. Additional subscriptions brought the amount from \$41,900 up to \$65,000 to build a road that will cost about \$300,000.

Ask to Sell Railroad.

In an application for permission to cease operations and junk the entire property, the St. Louis & Hannibal Ry. Co., charges that the road was wrecked and started on the road to bankruptcy by inconsistent orders of the government railway management. The petition asserts that the original cost of the property was \$1,186,594.37. It was sold at the trustee's sale in 1917 for \$220,000.

The government took over the railroad Jan. 1, 1918. On May 1 the railroad management ordered a wage increase for all employees ranging from 30 to 40 per cent. The order was made retroactive to include Jan. 1, so that all employees received that increased salary from that date.

On the same day that the increased wage order was made, an order increasing freight rates was made, but instead of being retroactive the new rates did not go into effect until June 1. On July 1, two months later, the government returned the road to its owners.

From Jan. 31, 1918, to March 31, 1919, the operation of the road showed a net loss of \$3,620.68. The petition declares the road is facing certain bankruptcy and asks that it be permitted to cease operations, take up the track and sell the equipment.

The Best in World.

Columbia, Mo.—The American newspaper is the best in the world and America's progress is to be credited in large part to the fact that Americans read more copies of newspapers per capita in a year than people of any other nation. This was the statement of Prof. Robert W. Jones, of the University of St. Joseph, who was one of the principal speakers at the University of Missouri "Journalism Week."

"We couldn't have entered the war as a unit," he said, "and we couldn't have raised the army in time, or sold our bonds with sufficient promptness, save for our newspapers."

Farmer Slain Near Eolt.

Eolia.—Charles Norris, a farmer, was shot and killed, according to the police, by Dr. C. H. Ritzinger, Norris had gone to Ritzinger's after a dog. An argument followed, and Ritzinger is said to have killed Norris. Ritzinger gave himself up to the officers of the law.

Retiree on Stinger Case.

Governor Gardner professed to be entirely ignorant of the case of Police Lieut. William Stinger, under charge in St. Louis for oppression in office, resulting from the arrest of Edward W. Meany, of the Globe-Democrat, who was arrested by Stinger and locked up when he went to a cigar store to get an advertisement.

He declined to comment upon Stinger's action, saying he wanted to "see the evidence first."

First "Dry" Cabaret.

The first organization to take the cab out of cabaret in preparation for the long dry spell is the Volunteers of America, which has opened the first "dry" cafe in St. Louis.

About 50 clients of the organization, among them a number of women, were on hand for the opening and refreshments, which consisted of free coffee and sandwiches and cakes. A piano, whereat a young lady gave a continuous performance, accompanied by a fiddle and horn added to the attractiveness of the place.

The floor of the hall had been covered with sawdust and the regulation brass rail ran alongside the bar, but the refreshments they served were only intended to cheer and put to stimulate. Nothing but soft drinks will be sold to guests.

It isn't a great place for hilarity, but you can't go wrong there, in the taste of the founders.

Order Out Telephones.

Fulton.—Mayor Crockett Harrison announces that a mass meeting will be held to discuss the raise in rates ordered by the Missouri Central Telephone Company. Harrison, the city council and the city attorney have suggested a boycott to phone users in that they order out their phones if the company refuse to accept the old price for month. This resulted in 13 telephones being disconnected in one day last week.

Midwest Landmark Removed.

Liberty.—One of the landmarks at this historic town is being torn down to make room for the new postoffice building. The house stands on a lot that was sold by the townsite commissioners in 1823 to Jonathan Reed. The lot has been sold at prices varying from \$12.75 to \$3,000.

The material of which the old house was built looks strange to the builders of modern houses. Much of the framework and inside finish was of oak and walnut, part of the house being of logs. The bath and shingles were of oak and made by hand. Some of them have been added to a local historical collection. For many years the place was occupied by the late Prof. James Love, a prominent Missouri educator.

Capt. Wear Killed Self.

Capt. Arthur V. Wear of St. Louis, who committed suicide in France five days before the armistice was signed, killed himself because he had disobeyed a superior officer's order, which, if carried out, would have meant certain death to an entire company of soldiers, according to Major Paul C. Hunt of Jefferson City, who has returned home after serving more than a year with the American forces abroad.

The death of Capt. Wear was referred to by Hunt in a brief address.

Carolyn of the Corners

BY RUTH BELMORE ENDICOTT

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CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

—13—

"Call the dog, just the same," repeated Amanda Farlow. "Prince will hear you and bark."

"God bless you! So he will," cried Mr. Stag. "You're not more sense than any of us, Mandy."

"And I'll have the chapel bell rung," she said.

"Huh! What's that for?"

"The wind will carry the sound out across the cove. The boy, 'Chet,' will recognize the sound of the bell and it will give him an idea of where home is."

"You do beat all!" exclaimed Joseph Stag, starting to leave the house.

"Find a cap of Chet's, Mrs. Gormley," she commanded. "Don't you see Mr. Stag has no hat? He'll catch his death of cold."

"Why, I never thought!" He turned to speak directly to Miss Amanda, but she had gone back into the room and was putting on her outer wraps. Mrs. Gormley, red-eyed and weeping, brought the cap.

Mr. Stag plunged down the steps and kept on down the hill to the water front. There was an eating-place here where the waterside characters congregated, and Mr. Stag put his head in at the door.

"Some of you fellows come out with me on the ice and look for a little girl—a boy and a dog," said Mr. Stag. "Like enough, they're lost in this storm. And the ice is going out."

They all rushed out of the eating-house and down to the nearest dock. Even the cook went, for he chanced to know Carolyn May.

"And let me tell you, she's one rare little kid," he declared, out of Mr. Stag's hearing. "How she came to be related to that hard-as-nails Joe Stag is a puzzle."

The hardware dealer might deserve this title in ordinary times, but this was one occasion when he plainly displayed emotion.

Hannah's Carolyn, the little child he had learned to love, was somewhere on the ice in the driving storm. He would have rushed blindly out on the rotten ice, bareheaded and alone, had the others not halted him.

Joseph Stag stood on the dock and shouted at the top of his voice:

"Prince! Prince! Prince!"

The wind must have carried his voice a long way out across the cove, but there was no reply.

Then, suddenly, the clear silver tone of a bell rang out. Its pitch carried through the storm startlingly clear.

There was a movement out in the cove. One field of ice crashed against another. Mr. Stag started a man and was one of the first to climb down to the level of the ice.

"Have a care, Joe," somebody warned him. "This snow on the ice will mask the holes and fissures something scandalous."

But Joe Stag was reckless of his own safety. He started out into the snow, shouting again:

"Prince! Prince! Here, boy! Here, boy!"

There was no answering bark.

The clanging of the chapel bell was a comforting sound. Joseph Stag did not know that, unable to find the sexton, Amanda Farlow had forced the church door and was tugging at the rough rope herself.

Back and forth she rang the iron clapper, and it was no uncertain note that clanged across the storm-driven cove that afternoon. It was not to which Carolyn May's "pretty lady" was used. Her shoulders soon ached and the palms of her hands were raw and bleeding. But she continued to toll the bell without a moment's surcease—on and on, till her brain swam and her breath came chokingly from her lungs.

"Joel! Joel!" she muttered each time that she bore down on the bell rope, and the iron tongue shouted the word for her, far across the snow-blotted cove.

Carolyn May was not the first of the trio caught out on the moving ice to be frightened. Perhaps because she had such unbounded faith in the good intentions of everybody toward her, the child could not imagine anything really hurting her.

"Oh, isn't this fun!" she crowed, bending her head before the beating of the storm. "Do hang on, Princey!"

But Prince could not hang on so well, now that they faced the wind. He slipped off the sled twice, and that delayed them. Under his slates, Chet could feel the ice heave, while the resonant cracks followed each other like a fire of musketry.

"Goodness me!" gasped Carolyn May, "the ice seems to be going all to pieces. Chet, I hope it won't till we get back to the shore."

"I'm hoping that, too," returned the boy.

He had quickly realized that they were in peril, but he would not let Carolyn May see that he was frightened—no, indeed!

The boy unstrapped the slates swiftly. He had a very good reason for removing them. If the ice was breaking up into floes, he might skate right off into the water, being unable to halt quickly enough, if on the steel runners.

He now plodded on, head down, dragging the sled and the child, with Prince slipping and scratching along beside them.

Suddenly he came to open water. It was so broad a channel that he could not hope to leap it; and, of course, he could not get the sled and the little girl across.

"My!" cried Carolyn May, "that place wasn't here when we came out, was it, Chet? It must have just come here."

"I don't think it was here before," admitted the boy.

Suddenly a sound reached their ears that startled both; it even made Prince prick up his ears and listen. Then the dog sat up on his haunches and began to howl.

"Oh, don't Prince!" gasped Carolyn May. "Who ever told you you could sing, just because you hear a church bell ringing?"

"That's the chapel bell!" cried Chet Gormley. "Now I'm sure I'm right. But we must get around this open patch in the water."

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"That's the chapel bell!" cried Chet Gormley. "Now I'm sure I'm right. But we must get around this open patch in the water."

He set off along the edge of the open water, which looked black and angry. The ice groaned and cracked in a threatening way. He was not sure whether the floe they were on had completely broken away from the great mass of ice in the cove and was actually drifting out into the lake or not.

Haste, however, he knew was imperative. The tolling of the chapel bell coming faintly down the wind, Chet drew the sled swiftly along the edge of the opening, the dog trotting along beside them, whining. Prince plainly did not approve of this.

"Here it is!" shouted the boy in sudden joy. "Now we'll be all right, Carolyn May!"

"Oh, I'm so glad, Chet," said the little girl. "For I'm getting real cold, and this snow makes me all wet."

"Keep up your heart, Carolyn May," he begged. "I guess we'll get through all right now."

"Oh, I'm not really afraid," the little girl answered. "Only I'd really like to be on shore."

Chet hastened on toward the sound of the tolling bell, sharply on the watch for other breaks in the ice.

Here was another—a wide-spreading crevasse filled with black water. Chet

had no idea to which direction he should turn. And, indeed, it seemed to him as though the opening was growing wider each moment. The ice on which they stood must be completely severed from that further up in the inlet!

The boy had become frightened, Carolyn May had little idea of their danger. Prince sat up and howled. It seemed to the boy as though they were in desperate straits, indeed.

"You've got to be a brave girl, Carolyn May," he said. "I'm going to swim across this place and then drag you over. You stick to the sled and you won't seriously get wet even."

"Oh, Chet! don't you dare get drowned!" begged Carolyn May, terrified now by the situation.

He turned a bright face on her as he struck out for the edge of the other ice floe. Chet might not have been the wisest boy who ever lived, but he was brave, in the very best sense of the word.

"Don't worry about me, Carolyn May," he chattered.

The desperate chill of the water almost stopped the boy's heart.

Three strokes took him across the patch of open water.

"We'll be all right in a minute, Carolyn May!" he called, climbing to his feet.

And then he discovered something that almost stunned him. The line he had looped around his wrist had slipped off! He had no way of reaching the rope attached to the sled save by crossing back through the water.

Chet felt that he could not do it.

"Oh, Chet! Chet!" wailed Carolyn May. "You've dropped my rope!"

What he should do, poor Chet could not think. His brain seemed completely clouded.

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What he should do, poor Chet could not think. His brain seemed completely clouded.

But what was the little girl doing? He saw her hauling in on the wet rope and she seemed to be speaking to Prince, for he stood directly before her, his ears erect, his tail agitated. By and by he barked sharply.

"Now, Prince!" Chet heard her cry. She thrust the end of the rope into the dog's jaws and waved her mittened hand towards the open water and the unhappy Chet beyond it.